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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/297,606 06/18/99 LARSSON

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EXAMINER

PEREZ, G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2834

8

DATE MAILED:

11/24/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/297,606

Applicant(s)

LARSSON ET AL.

Examiner

Guillermo Perez

Art Unit

2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 21 and 57 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☒ Some * c) ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:
1. ☐ received.
2. ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) ____.
3. ☒ received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 14) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 15) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 16) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 7.
- 17) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 18) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 19) ☐ Other: .

Art Unit: 2834

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Sweden on November 4, 1996. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 9604026-6 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Sweden on October 13, 1997. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 9703718-8 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Specification

This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37 CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: see page 14, line 33, the word "wile" is misspelled.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Art Unit: 2834

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

1. Claims 1 to 2, 12 to 14, 17 to 20, 22 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Huang et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,382,859).

Referring to claim 1, Huang et al. disclose a stator for a rotating electric machine for high voltages, comprising a stator, a stator core and a winding (figure 10), and a rotor, said stator core including stator teeth extending radially inwards (figure 2), towards said rotor configured as a number of tooth sections jointed axially forming a stator tooth plank (figure 3), a number of said stator tooth planks being fit together side by side forming a section of a stator core (figure 3) up to a complete stator core (figure 5), such that when an electric field is generated said field is enclosed within the winding for at least one turn thereof.

Referring to claim 2, Huang et al. disclose that a number of said sections are joined together in order to form a complete stator core (figures 3 and 5).

Referring to claim 12, Huang et al. disclose that the stator winding (figure 10) is insertable between each stator tooth plank before said planks are fit together (abstract).

Referring to claims 13 and 14, Huang et al. disclose that the stator tooth comprises a forward tooth portion (32a) facing inwards, towards the rotor (figure 2), when mounted in the stator (figure 1), and a yoke portion (36) facing outwards, each stator tooth opposite lateral sides each confronting a corresponding side of an adjacent

Art Unit: 2834

stator tooth (figure 1), said confronting lateral sides together forming a slot (26) for receiving the winding and a lining (column 8, lines 19 to 24) disposed on at least one of the lateral sides, the lining being formed of a resilient material.

Referring to claim 17, Huang et al. disclose compressing means (figure 5) for tangentially compressing the teeth for providing a pre-stressing at the innermost end of the teeth.

Referring to claim 18, Huang et al. disclose that the compressing means (56) includes a stator frame (50).

Referring to claim 19, Huang et al. disclose an annular stator frame (50) surrounding the core for securing the stator core sections of the complete stator core in place.

Referring to claim 20, Huang et al. disclose that the tooth has an outer yoke portion, and further including a stator frame, and a lining of a resilient material located on the external side of the yoke portion of said tooth, in contact with the stator frame (column 8, lines 27 to 34).

Referring to claim 22, Huang et al. disclose that the stator frame has at least one longitudinal axial opening (figure 5) and said stator frame includes at least one tightening means (56) for tightening said frame around the stator core by reducing said opening.

Art Unit: 2834

Referring to claim 33, Huang disclose that each tooth section includes guiding means on both lateral sides (figures 7 and 8); said guiding means for engaging in mating relation with corresponding guiding means on the adjacent stator tooth.

2. Claims 34 to 35, 37, 40 to 41 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Takeuchi et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,583,387).

Referring to claim 34, Takeuchi et al. disclose a method for manufacturing a stator for a high voltage rotating electric machine having a stator, with a stator core, a winding and a rotor, wherein said stator core has stator teeth extending radially inwards, towards said rotor comprising the steps of: axially joining a number of tooth sections into a stator tooth plank for forming said stator tooth fitting, side by side, a number of stator tooth planks, for forming at east one section of the stator core, and providing a winding within which a generated electric field is enclosed for at least one turn of said winding (column 3, lines 10 to 35).

Referring to claim 35, Takeuchi et al. disclose that joining together a number of sections of the stator core to form a complete stator core (column 3, lines 46 to 52).

Referring to claim 37, Takeuchi et al. disclose the steps of removably locating an initial fixture element, including at least one of a stator tooth plank and a fixture tooth in a manufacturing fixture; removably inserting at least one temporary stator tooth in the fixture; inserting a stator winding on the temporary stator tooth situated closest to the fixture element; removing the temporary stator tooth situated closest to the fixture element from the manufacturing fixture, and allowing the stator winding placed on the

Art Unit: 2834

temporary stator tooth to fall or be pressed down into a correct position in a first winding slot in the fixture element; inserting a stator tooth into the manufacturing fixture and fitting the stator tooth over the stator winding; repeating the previous steps until at least a section of a complete stator core has been produced (column 3, lines 46 to 52).

Referring to claim 40, Takeuchi et al. disclose the rotation of the fixture about a horizontal axis corresponding to an axis of symmetry of the stator (column 3, lines 46 to 52).

Referring to claim 41, Takeuchi et al. disclose joining the stator windings to define an intended number of poles and phases (column 3, lines 26 to 29).

Referring to claim 56, Takeuchi et al. disclose a stator for a rotating electric machine, manufactured in accordance with the method in claim 34 (column 3, lines 10 to 35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 3 to 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. in view of Elton et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,036,165).

Huang et al. disclose a stator as described on item 1 above. However, Huang et al. do not disclose that said winding comprises at least one current-carrying conductor,

Art Unit: 2834

a first layer having semiconducting properties surrounding said conductor, a solid insulating layer surrounding said first layer, and a second layer having semiconducting properties surrounding said insulating layer; nor that the stator winding comprises a flexible cable; nor that at least one of said first layer and said second layer forms an equipotential surface surrounding said conductor; nor that said second layer is connectable to a predetermined potential; nor that said predetermined potential is ground potential; nor that each of said three layers is solidly connected to the adjacent layer along substantially the whole of a connecting surface therebetween.

Elton et al. disclose that said winding comprises at least one current-carrying conductor (102), a first layer having semi-conducting properties surrounding said conductor (104), a solid insulating layer surrounding said first layer (106), and a second layer having semi-conducting properties surrounding said insulating layer (110); and that the stator winding comprises a flexible cable; and that at least one of said first layer and said second layer forms an equipotential surface surrounding said conductor (column 2, lines 27 to 32); and that said second layer is connectable to a predetermined potential (column 2, lines 41 to 43); and that said predetermined potential is ground potential (figure 1); that each of said three layers is solidly connected to the adjacent layer along substantially the whole of a connecting surface therebetween for the purpose of avoiding the development of a corona discharge when an electrical potential exists between the conductor and the region adjacent the exterior surface of the insulator.

Art Unit: 2834

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the stator of Huang et al. and provide it with winding comprising at least one current-carrying conductor, a first layer having semi-conducting properties surrounding said conductor, a solid insulating layer surrounding said first layer, and a second layer having semiconducting properties surrounding said insulating layer; and a stator winding comprising a cable; and a cable which is flexible; and at least one of said first layer and said second layer forming an equipotential surface surrounding said conductor; and said second layer being connectable to a predetermined potential; and said predetermined potential being ground potential; each of said three layers being solidly connected to the adjacent layer along substantially the whole of a connecting surface therebetween as disclosed by Elton et al. for the purpose of avoiding the development of the corona discharge between the conductor and the region adjacent to the exterior surface of the insulator.

4. Claims 9 to 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. in view of Elton et al. and further in view of Breitenbach et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,785,138).

Huang et al. and Elton et al. disclose a stator as described on item 3 above. However, Huang et al. nor Elton et al. disclose that at least two adjacent layers have substantially equal thermal expansion coefficients; nor that each of said three layers is solidly connected to the adjacent layer along substantially the whole of a connecting surface therebetween.

Art Unit: 2834

Breitenbach et al. disclose that at least two adjacent layers have substantially equal thermal expansion coefficients (column 4, lines 39 to 42); and that each of said three layers is solidly connected to the adjacent layer along substantially the whole of a connecting surface therebetween (column 4, lines 24 to 28) for the purpose of minimizing thermal aging and avoiding detaching of the layer from the conductor due to bending or axial stress.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the stator of Huang et al. and Elton et al. and provide it with at least two adjacent layers have substantially equal thermal expansion coefficients; and with each of said three layers solidly connected to the adjacent layer along substantially the whole of a connecting surface therebetween as disclosed by Breitenbach et al. for the purpose of avoiding the layers from being separated from the conductor and thermal aging thus improving reliability on the cable.

5. Claims 15 to 16 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. in view of Rieber et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,607,183).

Huang et al. disclose a stator as described on item 1 above. However, Huang et al. do not disclose that each stator tooth has at least one longitudinal axial notch along its innermost side facing the rotor, and a key element of a non magnetic material is positioned in said notch to prevent lateral oscillations of said tooth; nor a lining located in the notch formed of rubber.

Art Unit: 2834

Rieber et al. disclose that each stator tooth has at least one longitudinal axial notch (30) along its innermost side facing the rotor, and a key element (36) of a non magnetic material is positioned in said notch to prevent lateral oscillations of said tooth; and a lining (48) located in the notch formed of rubber (column 1, lines 65 to 68) for the purpose of providing a measure of resilience and lubricity to the surface thereby reducing the removal of the insulation during wedge drive operation and eliminate long term abrasive wear of laminations of the dynamo-electric machine.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the stator of Huang et al. and provide it with stator teeth having at least one longitudinal axial notch along its innermost side facing the rotor, and a key element of a non-magnetic material being positioned in said notch to prevent lateral oscillations of said tooth; and a lining located in the notch formed of rubber as disclosed by Rieber et al. for the purpose of providing a measure of resilience and lubricity to the surface thereby reducing the removal of the insulation during wedge drive operation and eliminate long term abrasive wear of laminations of the dynamo-electric machine.

6. Claims 27 to 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. in view of B. C. Evans (U.S. Pat. No. 2,424,443).

Huang et al. disclose a stator as described on item 1 above and also friction means located at the contact surface between the tooth yoke and the stator frame (column 8, lines 27 to 34). However, Huang et al. do not disclose that the compressing means includes a structure of pre-stressing means, arranged along the circumference

Art Unit: 2834

of the core, including brackets arranged axially for distributing the compressive force to the core; nor that the compressing means includes rods or wires.

B. C. Evans discloses that the compressing means includes a structure of pre-stressing means (figure 3), arranged along the circumference of the core, including brackets (8) arranged axially for distributing the compressive force to the core; and that the compressing means includes rods or wires (4) for the purpose of retaining the core in assembled relationship.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the stator of Huang et al. and provide it with compressing means including a structure of pre-stressing means, arranged along the circumference of the core, including brackets arranged axially for distributing the compressive force to the core; in which the compressing means includes rods or wires as disclosed by B. C. Evans for the purpose of maintaining structure integrity of the stator core during operation.

7. Claims 23 to 24 and 30 to 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. in view of B. C. Evans and further in view of O. Lasche (U.S. Pat. No. 681,800).

Huang et al. and B. C. Evans disclose a stator as described on item 6 above. However, Huang et al. nor B. C. Evans disclose that the stator frame is divided into at least two frame sections, such that a longitudinal axial opening is formed between the frame sections, and further including means for connecting the frame sections and for tightening said frame around the stator core for reducing said openings; nor that said

Art Unit: 2834

means for tightening the stator frame includes a bolted joint operating against the resilient material of the linings; nor that the compressing means includes at least one clamping ring applied circumferentially around the stator core; nor a base upon which the core is supported.

O. Lasche discloses that the stator frame is divided into at least two frame sections (figure 4), such that a longitudinal axial opening is formed between the frame sections, and further including means for connecting the frame sections and for tightening said frame around the stator core for reducing said openings; and that said means for tightening the stator frame includes a bolted joint (n); and that the compressing means includes at least one clamping ring (alpha) applied circumferentially around the stator core; and a base upon which the core is supported for the purpose of obviating the inward and outward bending of the rings or segments.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the stator of Huang et al. and B. C. Evans and provide it with a stator frame divided into at least two frame sections, such that a longitudinal axial opening is formed between the frame sections, and further including means for connecting the frame sections and for tightening said frame around the stator core for reducing said openings; and said means for tightening the stator frame including a bolted joint operating against the resilient material of the linings; and compressing means including at least one clamping ring applied circumferentially around the stator core; and a base upon which the core is supported for the purpose of improving structural rigidity on the stator core.

Art Unit: 2834

Claims 25 to 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. in view of O. Lasche and further in view of Beck et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,255,849).

Huang et al. and O. Lasche disclose a stator as described on item 7 above. However, Huang et al. nor O. Lasche disclose that the stator frame further includes a spring means associated with said tightening means, such that the openings in the stator frame and the winding slots are automatically adjusted to thermal expansions and contractions of the winding; nor that the spring means includes a cup spring.

Beck et al. disclose that the stator frame further includes a spring means associated with said tightening means, such that the openings in the stator frame and the winding slots are automatically adjusted to thermal expansions and contractions of the winding; and that the spring means includes a cup spring (column 2, lines 9 to 24) for the purpose of preventing movements of the stator windings due to large current densities which exert large forces on the windings.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the stator of Huang et al. and O. Lasche and provide it with a stator frame including a spring means associated with said tightening means, such that the openings in the stator frame and the winding slots are automatically adjusted to thermal expansions and contractions of the winding; and the spring means includes a cup spring for the purpose of preventing movements of the stator windings due to large current densities which exert large forces on the windings.

Art Unit: 2834

Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. in view of Elton et al.

Takeuchi et al. disclose a method for manufacturing a stator as described on item 2 above. However, Takeuchi et al. do not disclose the provision of a winding comprising a high voltage field confining cable.

Elton et al. disclose the provision of a winding comprising a high voltage field confining cable (figure 1) for the purpose of avoiding the development of a corona discharge when an electrical potential exists between the conductor and the region adjacent the exterior surface of the insulator.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Takeuchi et al. and provide it with of a winding comprising a high voltage field confining cable as disclosed by Elton et al. for the purpose of avoiding the development of the corona discharge between the conductor and the region adjacent to the exterior surface of the insulator.

Claims 38 to 39, 42 to 43, 47 to 51 and 54 to 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. in view of Huang et al.

Takeuchi et al. disclose a method for manufacturing a stator as described on item 2 above. However, Takeuchi et al. do not disclose a step of gluing a yoke portion of each stator tooth plank to a corresponding yoke portion of a previously fitted stator tooth plank at a corresponding yoke position after a section of a complete stator core has been manufactured; nor a step of providing a lining of resilient material to the yoke

Art Unit: 2834

portion of at least one of two opposite lateral sides of a stator tooth facing the corresponding side of an adjacent stator; nor providing a lining of a resilient material to the external side of the yoke portion of the stator tooth; nor providing a lining of a resilient material to the inwardly facing surface of the stator frame, which enters into contact with the external sides of the yoke portions of the stator teeth; nor a step of assembling the stator core sections into a complete stator core within a stator frame; nor surrounding the stator core with resilient material, and tightening the stator frame for compressing the resilient material so that the winding is pressed against the walls of the slots; nor providing a friction means at the contact surface between the external side of the yoke portions of the teeth and the stator yoke portion arranged circumferentially along said external side of the yoke portions; nor a step of inserting the winding in the axial direction of the stator core.

Huang et al. disclose a step of gluing a yoke portion of each stator tooth plank to a corresponding yoke portion of a previously fitted stator tooth plank at a corresponding yoke position after a section of a complete stator core has been manufactured; and a step of providing a lining of resilient material to the yoke portion of at least one of two opposite lateral sides of a stator tooth facing the corresponding side of an adjacent stator; and a step of providing a lining of a resilient material to the external side of the yoke portion of the stator tooth; and a step of providing a lining of a resilient material to the inwardly facing surface of the stator frame, which enters into contact with the external sides of the yoke portions of the stator teeth; and a step of assembling the

Art Unit: 2834

stator core sections into a complete stator core within a stator frame; and surrounding the stator core with resilient material, and tightening the stator frame for compressing the resilient material so that the winding is pressed against the walls of the slots; and providing a friction means at the contact surface between the external side of the yoke portions of the teeth and the stator yoke portion arranged circumferentially along said external side of the yoke portions; and a step of inserting the winding in the axial direction of the stator core; and a step of manufacturing the stator on the site of installation of the rotating electric machine (column 8, lines 19 to 36) for the purpose of providing an improved design of a stator core formed of multiple segments formed of pressed double-coated iron powder which have a plurality of radially oriented teeth.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method of manufacture a stator of Takeuchi et al. and provide it with a step of gluing a yoke portion of each stator tooth plank to a corresponding yoke portion of a previously fitted stator tooth plank at a corresponding yoke position after a section of a complete stator core has been manufactured; and a step of providing a lining of resilient material to the yoke portion of at least one of two opposite lateral sides of a stator tooth facing the corresponding side of an adjacent stator; a step of providing a lining of a resilient material to the external side of the yoke portion of the stator tooth; and a step of providing a lining of a resilient material to the inwardly facing surface of the stator frame, which enters into contact with the external sides of the yoke portions of the stator teeth; and a step of assembling the stator core sections into a complete stator core within a

Art Unit: 2834

stator frame; and surrounding the stator core with resilient material, and tightening the stator frame for compressing the resilient material so that the winding is pressed against the walls of the slots; and providing a friction means at the contact surface between the external side of the yoke portions of the teeth and the stator yoke portion arranged circumferentially along said external side of the yoke portions; and a step of inserting the winding in the axial direction of the stator core; and a step of manufacturing the stator on the site of installation of the rotating electric machine for the purpose of providing an improved design of a stator core formed of multiple segments formed of pressed double-coated iron powder which have a plurality of radially oriented teeth.

Claims 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. in view of Rieber et al.

Takeuchi et al. disclose a method for manufacturing a stator as described on item 2 above. However, Takeuchi et al. do not disclose a step of forming notches at a forward end of the stator tooth planks and inserting key elements of a non magnetic material between the tooth planks in the notches; nor a step of providing a lining of a resilient material inside the notch.

Rieber et al. disclose a step of forming notches at a forward end of the stator tooth planks and inserting key elements of a non magnetic material between the tooth planks in the notches; and a step of providing a lining of a resilient material inside the notch (column 4, lines 51 to 53) for the purpose of providing a measure of resilience and lubricity to the surface thereby reducing the removal of the insulation during wedge drive

Art Unit: 2834

operation and eliminate long term abrasive wear of laminations of the dynamo-electric machine.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method for manufacturing a stator of Takeuchi et al. and provide it with a step of forming notches at a forward end of the stator tooth planks and inserting key elements of a non magnetic material between the tooth planks in the notches; and a step of providing a lining of a resilient material inside the notch for the purpose of providing a measure of resilience and lubricity to the surface thereby reducing the removal of the insulation during wedge drive operation and eliminate long term abrasive wear of laminations of the dynamo-electric machine.

Claims 46 and 52 to 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. in view of O. Lashe.

Takeuchi et al. disclose a method of manufacturing a stator as described on item 2 above. However, Takeuchi et al. do not disclose a step of applying compression means for tangentially compressing the teeth of the stator, thereby providing a pre-stressing at the innermost end of the teeth; nor fitting the core sections together under compression by comprising pre-stressing the core about the circumference and distributing the compressive force to the core; nor fitting the core sections together under compression by means of applying at least one clamping ring circumferentially around the core.

Art Unit: 2834

O. Lashe discloses a step of applying compression means for tangentially compressing the teeth of the stator, thereby providing a pre-stressing at the innermost end of the teeth; and fitting the core sections together under compression by comprising pre-stressing the core about the circumference and distributing the compressive force to the core; and fitting the core sections together under compression by means of applying at least one clamping ring circumferentially around the core (lines 75 to 80) for the purpose of obviating the inward and outward bending of the rings or segments.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method of manufacturing a stator of Takeuchi et al. and provide it with a step of applying compression means for tangentially compressing the teeth of the stator, thereby providing a pre-stressing at the innermost end of the teeth; and fitting the core sections together under compression by comprising pre-stressing the core about the circumference and distributing the compressive force to the core; and fitting the core sections together under compression by means of applying at least one clamping ring circumferentially around the core for the purpose of obviating the inward and outward bending of the rings or segments.

Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Guillermo Perez whose telephone number is (703) 306-5443. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday and alternate Friday.

Art Unit: 2834

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on (703) 308-1371. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-5841 for regular communications and (703) 308-5841 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

GP
November 21, 1999


NESTOR RAMIREZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800